الوحدة الاولى

3. GRAMMAR

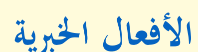
PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

Read the examples and match them with the phrases a-d.

Present Simple
1. *We **talk** on the phone all the time.*
2. *Mobiles **don't work** in tunnels.*

Present Progressive
3. *I'**m** just **sending** a few emails.*
4. *I'**m not working** this week.*

a. right now ☐
b. usually or repeatedly ☐
c. as a general rule ☐
d. this period of time ☐

STATIVE VERBS


Read the examples and answer the question that follows.

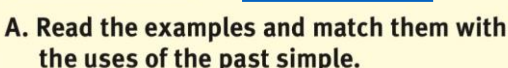
- *I **don't want to** watch sports right now.*
- *I **like** it.*

Want and *like* are stative verbs. Which tense do we usually use with stative verbs, the present simple or the present progressive?

Grammar Reference p. 84

3. GRAMMAR

PAST SIMPLE

A. Read the examples and match them with the uses of the past simple.

1. *... the Internet **appeared** and communication was never the same again.*
2. *A few decades ago, people **wrote** letters.*

a. a habitual or repeated action in the past ☐
b. an action that happened at a specific time in the past ☐

B. Look at the text on page 16 and find the past simple of the verbs below.

call →		have →	
write →		be →	

USED TO


Read the example below and choose the correct meaning *a* or *b*.

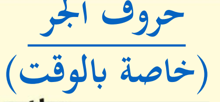
*Friends **used to visit** you when you were unwell.*

a. Friends visited you when you were unwell in the past and still do so today.
b. Friends visited you when you were unwell in the past but they don't any more.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
used to	didn't use to	Did ... use to?

Grammar Reference pp. 84, 85

2. GRAMMAR

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME


Read the dialogue and underline the prepositions of time. Then complete the table below with *on*, *in* or *at*.

Andy *Let's meet tomorrow at 6:00.*
Keith *I'm afraid I can't. On Wednesdays I work from 10:30 till 6:30.*
Andy *OK, then. Do you want to meet in the evening, at around 8:00?*
Keith *Sure, and we can go to the new Italian restaurant. I went there two weeks ago and the food was delicious.*

	nine o'clock / the weekend noon / night / midday / midnight the age of five
	the morning / the afternoon / the evening August / autumn / 2008 / the 21st century
	Tuesday / 4 July a winter's night / a cold morning a Sunday afternoon

Other prepositions of time:
during from ... to / till / until before after ago

Grammar Reference p. 85

3. GRAMMAR

QUANTIFIERS: some, any, no, much, many, a lot of, lots of, (a) few, (a) little
محددات الكمية

A. Read the dialogue below and complete the rules.

A: *Is there **any** coffee left?*
B: *Yeah, there is. Have **some**.*
A: *Can I have **some** milk?*
B: *I'm sorry, there's **no** milk left.*
A: *How about biscuits?*
B: *Sorry, we don't have **any**.*

Use ______ in affirmative sentences, offers and requests.
Use ______ in questions and negative sentences.
Use ______ in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

B. Read the extract from the text about Abdullah Abkar Mohammed and complete the rules with *much, many, (a) few* and *(a) little*. Which of the words in bold can we replace with *a lot of / lots of*?

*It is rare for Abdullah Abkar to have **much** time on his hands because he spends **many** hours training every day. To stay strong and fit with very **little** body fat he has to train very hard, leaving him only a **few** hours a day to do other things.*

Use ____________ and ____________ before plural countable nouns.
Use ____________ and ____________ before uncountable nouns.
Use **a lot of / lots of** before uncountable or plural countable nouns.

C. Read the examples and notice the words in bold. Which of them means *enough* and which means *not enough*?

- *I have **a little** money on me; perhaps we can buy a sandwich.*
- *I don't think we can buy it; I have very **little** money on me.*

Grammar Reference p. 85

الوحدة الثانية

1.GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE with *for, since, yet, already* المضارع التام البسيط و الزمن

A. Read the dialogue. When did Fred move to the city?

A: *How long have you had this house, Fred?*
B: *I've had it **for two years, since I moved** to this city, actually.*

for + period of time *e.g. two years, a week, six months, an hour, five minutes*
since + a point in time *e.g. Sunday, yesterday, two o'clock, last May, last week*

B. Read the following dialogue and complete the rules with the words in the box.

been gone already yet

A: *Andy is a reporter from London and he travels abroad all the time. He **has already been** to the USA and China, but he **hasn't been** to France **yet**.*
B: *Really? Where is he now?*
A: *He **has gone** to New York. He's coming back next Tuesday.*

Use ___________ in affirmative sentences and put it between *have/has* and the past participle.
Use ___________ in questions and negative sentences and put it at the end of the sentence.

Use *have/has* ___________ *to a place* when someone is still at that place.
Use *have/has* ___________ *to a place* when someone has returned from that place.

2.GRAMMAR

المضارع التام البسيط

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Look at the picture and read the dialogue. Note the verbs in bold which are in the present perfect simple and answer the questions.

A: *Look! Justin **has opened** the bottle with his teeth.*
B: ***I've seen** him do it many times before.*

- How do we form the present perfect simple?

Present Perfect Simple
___________ or ___________ + past participle

- What kind of actions do we use the present perfect simple for?
  a. actions happening now.
  b. actions that happened in the past but we can see their results now and/or we don't mention when they happened.

NOTE Use the present perfect simple with *just, always, before, ever, never, so far, once, twice, many times*, etc.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE vs PAST SIMPLE

Read the examples. What's the difference between *I've travelled* and *I travelled*?

- ***I've travelled** to lots of places around the world.*
- ***I travelled** to North Africa last month.*

المضارع التام البسيط والماضي البسيط

3.GRAMMAR

PAST PROGRESSIVE الماضي المستمر

A. Read the examples, notice the words in bold and match them with the rules.

1. *I **was painting** my room all day yesterday.*
2. *I **painted** it blue.*

a. an action that was completed in the past. ☐
b. an action that was in progress in the past. ☐

B. Read the examples and complete the rule about the formation of the past progressive.

- *Frank **was pushing** his bike most of the way up.*
- *You **were taking** pictures of me all the time.*

Past Progressive
__________ or __________ + verb + ______

Grammar Reference p. 85

3.GRAMMAR

الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

تعابير الوقت

PAST SIMPLE vs PAST PROGRESSIVE - TIME CLAUSES (WHEN, WHILE, AS, AS SOON AS)

Read the examples and notice the words in bold. Then match them with a-c.

1. *While I **was travelling** on an MRT train, I **saw** a strange sign.*
2. *I **was looking** at the merchant while he **was cutting** the fruit in half.*
3. *As soon as I **finished** eating the piece, the merchant **offered** me some more.*

a. The two actions were happening at the same time. ☐
b. The two actions happened one after the other. ☐
c. One action was in progress when the other happened. ☐

Grammar Reference p. 86

3.GRAMMAR مركبات (ضمائر النكرة)

COMPOUNDS of *some, any, no, every*

Read the examples. Which one refers to people, which to things and which to places? What is the difference between *anything* and *nothing*?

- Mark came fifth in the race so he didn't win **anything**.
- I have **nothing** to wear to the interview.
- **Everyone** at the park wanted to take part in the race.
- Let's go **somewhere** tonight. I'm bored in here.

Complete the table.

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
some	someone somebody	________	somewhere
any	anyone ________	________	________
no	no one ________	________	nowhere
every	________ ________	everything	________

Grammar Reference p.86

الوحدة الثالثة

3.GRAMMAR

أفعال الاستئذان

CAN, COULD, MAY, BE ABLE TO

Read the examples below and decide what the words in bold express: ability, permission or request.

- ***May*** *I see your passport, please?*
- ***Can*** *I take this smaller one on the plane with me?*
- *We* ***can*** *arrange for a courier to bring it to you.*
- *The good news is that we* ***were able to*** *find your bag.*
- ***Could*** *you put it on the conveyor belt?*

NOTE
We use ***can*** or ***is/are able to*** to express ability in the present.
We use ***could*** or ***was/were able to*** to express ability in the past.

Grammar Reference pp. 86, 87

3.GRAMMAR

أفعال الالتزام

HAVE TO, DON'T HAVE TO, MUST, MUSTN'T, NEED TO, DON'T NEED TO, NEEDN'T

Read the examples and decide what each of them means. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

You ***have to*** *be physically fit.* ☐
You ***don't have to*** *wear special clothing.* ☐
Each person ***must*** *have a headlamp.* ☐
You ***mustn't*** *go without an experienced caver.* ☐
You ***need to*** *have safety equipment.* ☐
Experienced cavers ***don't need to*** *take a training course.* ☐
You ***needn't*** *buy special clothing.* ☐

a. It is necessary.
b. It isn't necessary.
c. Don't do it!

Grammar Reference p. 87

2.GRAMMAR

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

اسئلة غير مباشرة

Read the dialogues, notice the phrases in bold and answer the questions that follow.

DIRECT QUESTION
A: ***Where's the library?***
B: *It's straight ahead, next to the post office.*

INDIRECT QUESTION
A: *Excuse me sir, could you tell me* ***where the library is?***
B: *Sure. It's straight ahead, next to the post office.*

- Which of the two questions is more formal?
- What is the difference in word order in the two bold phrases?

Grammar Reference p. 87

3.GRAMMAR

COMPARISONS



A. Look at the examples below and answer the questions that follow.

- *Sichuanese food is* ***hotter than*** *other types of Chinese cuisine.*
- *The Yangtze is* ***the longest*** *river in Asia.*
- *For one of* ***the most beautiful*** *sceneries in the country, visit Jiuzhaigou Valley.*
- *The scenery is* ***more spectacular than*** *anything I've seen so far.*

1. Which of the examples above include adjectives in the comparative form and which in the superlative form?
2. Which word do we usually use **after** adjectives in the comparative form and which **before** adjectives in the superlative form?

B. Read the example and decide what it means. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

The Yangtze isn't ***as long as*** *the Amazon.*

a. The Yangtze is longer.
b. The Amazon is longer.
c. The two rivers are the same length.

Grammar Reference p. 87

الوحدة الرابعة

3. GRAMMAR ضمائر الوصل

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (who, which, that) AND ADVERBS (where)

A. Read the examples below. What do the words in bold refer to?

*It's perfect for drivers **who / that** love luxury.*
*The jacket has panels **which / that** use the sun to create energy.*
*They are the trainers (**which / that**) everyone will want to have.*
*A great place **where** you can use this USB hoover is in your office.*

B. Read the examples again and complete the rules.

Use:

- ______________ and **that** for people.
- ______________ and **that** for things, animals and ideas.
- ______________ for places.

NOTE
We can omit ***who, which*** and ***that*** when they refer to the object of the verb.

Grammar Reference p. 88

3. GRAMMAR

FUTURE *will*



Read the examples and match them with their uses. Which verb form is used after *will*?

1. *Will you **lend** me some money?*
2. *I'll **pay** you back at the end of next month.*
3. *Go on then, **I'll help** you out.*

a. on-the-spot decision ☐
b. promise ☐
c. request ☐

NOTE
Use the **future *going to*** and the **present progressive** for future plans and arrangements.
I'm going to put the painting over the sofa.
Hasan is coming with us to the art exhibition tomorrow.

TIME CLAUSES الجملة الزمنية

Read the example and complete the rule.

***As soon as** the exhibition **is** over, they**'ll deliver** it to me.*

Time Clause (referring to the future)	Main Clause
when, after, before, until, as soon as } + ______ Simple	Future *will*

Grammar Reference p. 88

2. GRAMMAR

ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS صفات / ظروف

Read the examples below and complete the rules with the words in bold.

- This is an **easy** exercise. I can do it **easily**.
- Jack is a **bad** person. He treats people **badly**.

______ and ______ are adjectives and define nouns.
______ and ______ are adverbs and describe how something happens.

Irregular Adverbs	
Adjectives	**Adverbs**
good	well
fast	fast
late	late
early	early

3. GRAMMAR

will FOR PREDICTIONS



Read the examples. What do the phrases in bold express?

- *Man **will not fly** for 50 years.*
- *Television **won't last** because people will soon get tired of it.*

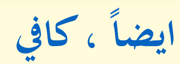
will have to, will be able to الالتزام في المستقبل

Read the examples below. Which of the verbs in bold means *must* and which means *will manage to*?

- *Trevor finished this assignment so he **will be able to** go out tonight.*
- *George gave me some money, but I **will have to** pay him back by Monday.*

Grammar Reference p. 88

TOO, ENOUGH



A. Read the dialogue below and complete the rules.

A: *Oh, no! We're **too late.** We've missed the bus.*
B: *Don't worry. I have **enough money** for a taxi.*
A: *No, it's OK. We can take the underground to the city centre. We'll get there **early enough** to watch the graduation ceremony.*

Use:

- ____________ + adjective or adverb
- adjective or adverb + ____________
- ____________ + noun

B. Read the dialogue again and answer the questions. Choose *a* or *b*.

1. What does **too late** mean?
   a. on time **b.** not on time
2. What does **enough money** mean?
   a. they can afford it **b.** they can't afford it
3. What does **early enough** mean?
   a. they won't be late **b.** they'll be late

Grammar Reference p. 88